

[illegible]

And the circulation among any
white nations, of such persons of colour
as it has been our privilege to as-
sociate with in the Am. A. S. Soc'y, does
more than all the ethnological ar-
guments, to show the value to the
world of the race from which they
bring. You may judge then how deep-
ly I feel all that has been done for
D. M. in England.

I feel, with you, that the rapid course of events makes it difficult to write in detail of the American question. One thing however is I trust settled. Slavery can never again be the reigning power on the American continent. Did I complain of the English government? (you like what are my grounds of complaint.) I thought I had rather stated what "we, the people" here in America are feeling. The popular grounds are that what the English foot calls neutrality, and in effect shows such a leaning to the Confederate States, as calling themselves that but for it there would in all probability ^{have} been no war. Without recurring to dates & words, & ^{instances of} if norance of international law, or misunderstandings of diplomatic terms, the action of England

as a fact, encourage the Slave-
power, & discourage its Northern
opponent (Garrison); however would be
a more exact expression than discourage.
I am not saying where the fault, if
any, lay. That is a matter for history,
leading articles in leading news-
papers. Being much admired and
cited in the Daily News of June 21st
I think. My own impression is that
the course of Lewis, more than any
received as the American Represen-
tative, not to say Journal, Minister,
gave the English first the idea that the
North would be as ready to pick a war
as the South had ever been. The New Com-
mercial arrangements fell in with this idea.
The difficulties in which the American
crisis threatens to involve England, seem
to our people to have presented themselves
very strongly to the eyes of the Eng. Adminis-
tration. Well they might. I feel them as
keenly as if they were in the way of the
country where I now am. It is to
be regretted, possibly, that the U. S. did not
expecting moral support of England,
consider the duty of reciprocity in the

case. The U.S. has millions to be freed, England millions to be freed, & the former should have arranged her Tariff so as to make it as easy as possible for the latter to give to the opposition to Slavery whatever intimation at home & diplomatic usage would allow in the way of support. It might, I said, be repulsive. Perhaps it need not be. I am very apt to think the thing that is the best for the cause of the Slave's advance. Undoubtedly the fact of feeling, as the people here do, entirely alone, & a little better than the rest of the world on the Slavery question, will have the effect of uniting & concentrating them against it more strongly, whether they are mistaken in their feeling or not. Let us accept the good that flows out of every thing, nor spend much strength just now being long for any thing.

The instance most strongly insisted on (as a ground of complaint) by the people here is, that when the Canadian Rebellion broke out under Van Buren's administration; he immediately classed it as such tho' he might just as legally & rightfully (internationally speaking) have done as England has now done by the Slavery rebellion, & elevated the Canadian insurgents into "Belligerents." If England was over hasty, she can give a reason for it.